

THE HISTORY

OF

# PORTUGAL;

Containing the Description, Original, and growth of that

## KINGDOM,

*With a continued series of  
all their Kings.*

As also it's conquest by Philip the II.  
King of Spain, and it's restauration  
under John the IVth Father of  
Alphonso the Vth now King.

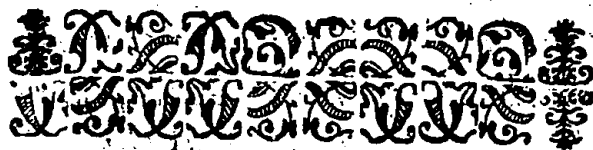
*By a Person of Quality.*



LONDON. *uy*

Printed by John Redmayne. 1662.

This booke was published upon  
the marriage of K. Ch. 2.  
with Donna Catharina  
of Portugall



R E A D E R,

**H**ere present unto thee in  
this following History, the  
whole state, and various  
Fortunes of the Kingdome of Por-  
tugal: In which, though briefly,  
yet exactly are delineated the  
changes and vicissitudes of the  
Lusitanian Affaires; and  
wherein likewise is represented a  
People so zealous of their Princes  
Interest, as is not to be parallel'd  
in these latter Ages. I dare say,  
though you have seen & read ma-  
ny Relations, yet not any wherein  
there is such a Concentrication  
of all concernments to a Nation  
as in this. And also you will finde  
A 2 some

*Some notable Remarques concerning the Kingdome of Spain, worthy observation. Now as this Discourse so full of choice Variety hath yielded me pleasure in the collecting; so, I question not but that it will afford thee a suitableness of satisfaction and delight in the Reading. Vale.*



The History of the  
K I N G D O M E  
OF  
P O R T U G A L.

*From it's Original to this present.*

**P**ortugal is a part of Spain, lying upon the furthest borders of the Ocean. It bordereth upon the East with the Kingdome of Castile, upon the West, with the great Ocean, upon the North with Gallicia, and towards the South with the Atlantick Sea, and Andalu-

*zia*. It contains in circuit 850. miles, whereof 400. run along the sea shoar; the rest is main land which maketh it in form long and narrow. It hath in it 18. Cities, with many great villages & Castles, in number about 470. Three of these Cities have *Archbishopricks*, *Braga*, *Lisbone* & *Evora*, whereof the first is Lord both spiritual and temporal; nine have their *Bishopricks*, *Coimbra*, *Lamego*, *Visco*, *Porto*, *Miranda*, *Portalegre*, *Guarda*, *Leira*, and *Elvas*; the other five remain without dignity, and those are *Braganza*, *Tavila*, *Lagos*, *Faro*, and *Silves*. These last four be in the Kingdome of *Algarves*, whereof one Bishop hath the title. It is watered with many Rivers, of which two are most famous

famous, *Taio* and *Duero*: the first runneth by the walls of *Lisbone*, and at six or seven miles Distance payeth his tribute to the Ocean, the other by the City of *Porto* doth the same. From their mouthes unto the City there are no Rivers, but as it were armes and bosomes of the Sea; and most assured and capable ports for many great ships, which may sail far up against the stream, but farther into that of *Lisbone*, then the other; where many great vessels passe 15. or 20 miles beyond the City. Besides these two ports, twenty miles from *Lisbone* towards the South is *Serual*, which hath a port capable of many ships. And in *Algarves* is *Tavila*, *Lagos*, and *Villeneuve*, which three are of a reasonable

4     *The History of the*  
capacity. *Lisbone* is their principal City, on which the whole Realm depends, and is very populous, by the reason of the temperate situation, being distant from the *Aequinoctial* 39. degrees. A great part of this realm was sometimes united to the Crown of *Castile*: but in the year 1099. *Alphonfus* the sixth King of *Castile* gave that part which lyeth Northward in marriage with *Therasia* his Daughter to *Henry* of *Lovaine* Nephew to the Earl of *Burgundy*, born at *Becanfon*, who coming out of *France* with Count *Raymond* of *Tholouze* his Uncle, who was after Earl of *Gallecia*, went to the warres, which the *Castilians* made against the *Moors* which possessed *Spain*. *Portugal* was then

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 5

then obscure, poor and restrained within streight limits. This *Henry* govern'd it by the title of Earl for the space of 12. yeares.

After him *Alphonso Henry* son and Heir both to the fortunes and virtues of this first Earl, did greatly augment it by his valiant Exploits, taking many places from the *Moors* by fine force, against whom having won a great victory in a pitched field, 1139. viz.. When made General of the *Portugal* Army, he encountred five *Mahumetan* Kings, commanding an Army of four hundred thousand *Moors*; which Legion of Locusts were put to flight by his courage and conduct, and became the first Trophies of this valiant Worthy. And thereupon

As he

he was then proclaimed King by his souldiers in a place called *Campod' Ourique* where the battle was fought. Which said title was with great honour settled upon him by the Sovereigns of *Castile* and *Leon* for his gallant Demeanour shown in that Bat-tel, and shortly after was likewise confirmed with great applause by *Alexander* the fourth for a small tribute, (he had governed before the assumption of this Title twenty seven yeares as Earl of *Portugal*. And after so glorious achievements following these glorious successes, he won & added to his Kingdome *Arem* and *Lisbone*, though not without the losse of the best of his Soldi-ers. Now after all this that he might evidence himself, *Tam*

*Artibus*

*Artibus quam Armis, ex utrisque Casarem*, out of an infinite love to his Country, which he earnestly desired to keep free from the vassalage of other Nations, and to perpetuate the Royal Line of the Native *Portugueses*, convented that memorable Assembly of the three Estates of *Portugal* in the City of *Lamego*, where were enacted many Laws, which they justly account their Fundamentals, as unalterable as those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, made Sacred by the observation of them both by Prince and People, to the holy tie of which they all oblig'd their Faith; these lawes are the ground on which, and from whence may be ratified and easily justified the

un-

undoubted Title of the now King of Portugal.

First, it was enacted, that his Son, and Grand-son, and so forward, should reign after him in *secula seculorum*, But if the King have only Daughters, the Eldest should be Queen after her Father; upon condition she be married to a Native of *Portugal*, and that he be a Nobleman, who shall not take upon him the name of a King, until he hath a Son born, nor wear a Crown on his Head, nor take the right hand of his Wife.

But that which here is to be insisted on, is the last clause which is faithfully transcribed out of the said Laws.

*Sit ista Lex in sempiternum ,*  
quod

*quod Prima Filia Regis accipiat maritum de Portugale, ut non veniat regnum ad extraneos; & si casaverit cum Principe extraneo, non sit Regina: quia nunquam volumus nostrum Regnum ire de Portugalensibus qui nos sua fortitudine Reges fecerunt, sine adjutorio alieno, per suam fortitudinem & cum sanguine suo.*

Let it be a Law for ever, that the King's eldest Daughter marry a Native of *Portugal*, that so the Crown may never descend to strangers; and in case she should marry a Princee that is a stranger, let her not be Queen, for we will never have our Kingdome go out of the Race of the *Portugals*; who have made us King's by their own Valour, without forreign assistance, by their

their own valour, and with the effusion of their own blood.

*This law was put in execution after the death of Ferdinando, the ninth King of that Race; for Donna Beatrice his Daughter, being married to a forraign Prince, was excluded, and King Iohn the First though illegitimate was advanced to the Throne.*

This valiant Prince in his old age (His son *Sanches* having the year before been vanquished and taken prisoner) by his accustomed valour won a pitcht battaile where a double number of the Enemies were vanquished, He founded in his life time many Monasteries and richly endowed them. And at last being an honour to his friends and a terror

rour to his Enemies he died the 9th of *December* 1185. He ruled as Earl and King seventy two years; a longer time of Empire then hath been enjoyed by any Prince since the first beginning of the Roman Conquests.

His successor *Alphonso* the third King of *Portugal*, who was Brother to *Sanches* the Second, both Sonnes of *Alphonso* the second, Son of *Sanches* the first, Son of the aforesaid *Alphonso Henry*, did no lesse augment it by another meanes. For having before his comming to the Crown married with *Matilda* Countess of *Bouloigne* in *Picardie*, being now in possession of the Realm, put her away and took to Wife *Beatrice* Daughter to *Alphonso* the tenth King of *Castile*, surnamed



named the Wife to have in Dowry with her the Kingdome of *Algarves*. So as their limits being extended as they be at this present, they began after they had subdued the *Moors*, to war with the Kings of *Castile*; since which time they did not remain idle, but under *Iohn* the First, at the perswasion of *Henry* his Son they wonne much honour in *Mauritania Tingitana*, where they became masters of *Ceuta*, *Tanger*, and *Arzila*: By reason of these events they extend their hopes yet farther, so as the Islands of *Madera*, not far distant, and the *Terceras* lying from *Lisbone* 850. miles, in the 40. degree of Latitude, were by them discovered, and peopled.

And not yet content, they began

gan to coast *Africk* running along for many years, until that coming to the other Hemisphere, they discovered all *Ethiopia*. And although *Alphonso* the First renewed the war against the *Spaniard*, yet did they not discontinue their navigation; but in the end having made peace with the Catholick King *Ferdinand*, 1419. they had more leasure to think of their new conquest. By these meanes the Realm was much strengthened, both with people and wealth but much more encreased when as *Ferdinand* and *Isabell* King and Queen of *Castile*, expelled the *Jews* out of their Dominions, being then there in great numbers: now they agreed with *Iohn* the second Successour to *Alphonso*

*phonso* the fifth, paying eight Ducats for every person to enter into his country, upon condition to depart at a certain time prefixed, and that the King should appoint them shipping to transport them. And upon these conditions there entred about 20000. Families; but the time of their departure being expired, many remained slaves, others unwilling to depart or lose their goods, were baptised; So as under the name of new Christians, the greatest part remained in *Portugal* unknown. And being undistinguished, and allied for money, with some Noble men of the Country, they laboured to be admitted for Citizens. Since in the Reign of *Emanuel* the 14. King, they continued their Navigation

vigation with great fervency. His predecessors having many years coasted along *Africk*, they built a Fort at *Argin*, took the Islands of *Hesperides*, which now are called *Cape vert*, fortified the Castle of *S. George* in *Ethiopia*, which they call *Mina*: discovered the Princes Island, and that of *S. Thomas*, which lyeth perpendicularly under the Equinoctial. And passing further they entred into League with the Realmes of *Congo* and *Angola*, all *Moors*. Having passed the great Cape of *Buena Esperanza*, and the Island of *St. Lawrence*; right against it upon the main lands they became lords of *Soffala*, *Mozambique* & *Melinde*. In the time of the said *Emanuel*, they passed the mouth of the Red sea, trafficking

sicking at *Socotra* and *Calecut*, they did run through the *Persian* gulph, and having passed the mouth of the river *Indus*, they entred into *India*; where first by traffick, and after by force, they landed at *Calecut*, *Cochin* and other places thereabouts, but more strongly then any other place, under the conduct of *Alphonso Albuquerque* a famous Captain) at *Goa* (a smal Island in the Realm of *Accen*, neer unto the Country of *Idalcan*) the which is now a City with an Archbishoprick chief of that State, where the Viceroy maketh his ordinary aboad. They have gone along that Coast building small fortresses & having turned back to the mouth of the said *Gulph* they became Masters of the Isle of,  
*Ormuz*<sup>f</sup>

*Ormuz*, and along that coast have conquered the Cities of *Chaul*, *Damane*, *Bezaim* and *Diu*. Upon the point of the coast of *Malabar* (which they call the *Cape of Comery*) turning towards the gulph of *Ganges* they have traffick and fortresses in the Isle of *Zeilan*, which some take to be the ancient *Taprobana*, where groweth the best *Cinnamon*. And having passed the said gulph to the *East* and the mouth of *Ganges*, they discovered the other coast, at the point whereof, which the ancients call the golden *Chersonesus*, they became Lords of the Town of *Malaca*, 25 Miles from the great Island of *Sumatra*, held also of some for *Taprobana* And passing further not only by their  
Traffick

Traffick in the Realm of *Pegu*, and other Countries in the firm Land, but also by their Navigation they have discovered the greater and lesser *Iava*, the Kingdome of *China*, the great Sea of the Isles of *Molucques*, from whence come all the Cloves and Nutmegs; and the Isle of *Iapan*. They have also in the time of *Emanuel* conquered, ( opposite to *Ethiopia*, and the Cape of *Buana Esperanza*, ) the Province which they call *S. Croix*, commonly called *Brasil*, joyning to *Peru*, running 1500. miles in length; yet stretching not far into the main Land, They have divided it into eight *Captainships*, and have in a manner given it to those that did conquer it, reserving to the King the greatest part

part of the jurisdiction, And although for a time it did seem of small profit, so as the Criminal Iudges of *Portugal* did and doe yet still, confine and banish thither Thieves and Murtherers, and such like malefactors; yet being fertile it is greatly inhabited, so as at this day there are great dwellings, and many buildings for sugars. The principal towns be the Bay of *All Saints*, and *Pernambuck*. *Emanuel* being possessed of so large an Empire, had his felicity increased also in the multitude of his children. This man had three wives; of the first, which was *Iabel*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*; widow to *Alphonso*, son to *John* the second of *Portugal*; he had no other children (for she dyed in

in child birth ) but *Michael*, who dyed in the cradle ; who had been as they say , the corner-stone to unite it and *Spain* together. But by his death the *Portugals* lost the Kingdomes of *Castile* and *Arragon*, whereof *Emanuel* & *Isabel* his wife were sworn Princes , the issue male of the bloud royal being extinct in *Castile*. His second wife which was *Mary* sister to *Isabel* the daughter of the said *Ferdinando*. brought him many children . viz. six sonnes and two daughters ; *Isabel* was married to *Charles* the fifth Emperour , *Beatrice* to *Charles* the third Duke of *Savoy* ; *John* did inherit the Kingdomes , *Lewis* dyed without marrying, leaving behind him *Anthony* his basterd son, who was

was after *Prior of Crato* , and pretended to the Crown. *Ferdinand* deceased without heirs, so did *Alphonso* who was Cardinal, called by the title of *S. Blase*, and *Henry* Cardinal by the title of *Quatre Coronas*, this outlived all the rest, and succeeded *Sebastian*. *Edward* married *Isabel* daughter to *James* Duke of *Bragance* ; by whom he had *Mary*, which afterwards was married to *Alexander Farnese* Prince of *Parma*, and *Katharine*, wife to *John* Duke of *Bragance* ; he had likewise a son, which being born after the death of his father was likewise called *Edward* ; this is he, who disfavoured by *King Sebastian* dyed at *Evora* in the year 1576. Of his third wife which was *Leonora* daughter to

King *Philip* the first of *Castile*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who was after married to *Francis* the first, King of *France*; he had none but *Charles*, who dyed young; and *Mary*, who being about 56. years old dyed a Maid at *Lisbone*, 1578. But returning to *John* the third son of the second wife, who succeeded *Emanuel* in the Kingdome, 1522. He contracted Marriage with *Katherine*, sister to the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and had issue *Mary*, who after was the first wife of *Philip* the second, King of *Castile*; from whom issued *Charles*, who dyed young. The same *John* and *Katherine* had many male children which dyed young, one onely out lived the rest, named *John*; who as some  
say

say dyed young with excessive love of his wife, sister to the said *Philip*, leaving her great with child; who was after delivered of *Sebastian*, who succeeded his grandfather in the Diademe. 1557. This Prince being very young, strong of body, very valiant, and fondly desirous to eternize his Name, by feats of War in the twentieth year of his age, began to put his resolution in practise, contriving a War against the *Indians*, but being diverted by his kinsmen and Nobles, from the voyage to the *Indies*, they laid before him another project, (the better to dissuade him) which was to annoy the *Moors* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, which he approved, and put in execution,  
B 2 pre-

pretending the end of his voyage to be the restoring of *Muley Mahomet* chased out of his Kingdom by his Uncle *Muley Moluc*; he passed into *Africk*, with most of his Nobility, and a great Army, where in a pitched field at *Alchazar*, he was slain, his Nobility captivated, and his army utterly discomfited. This Battell was famous by the death of three Kings. 7. Aug. 1578. *Sebastian*

*Muley Moluc*  
died of a natural  
disease  
in the time  
of the battel.

was slain in the fight,  
*Muley Mahomet*, in  
his flight hastily passing  
the River *Mucazen*  
was drowned.

But many of the *Portugals* are of opinion that this *Sebastian* was not killed, but that for shame and sorrow returning not home he wandered from place to place

place, and at last was found and avowed at *Venice*. And from thence carried to *Naples*. where he was kept three dayes & three nights in a dark Dungeon, without any sustenance, but a knife and an halter: brought into *Spain* by the King's command, where at last he dyed. A man in whom so many circumstances met to make up a truth, that the very *Spaniards* use to say, that either he was the true *Sebastian*, or else the Devil in his likeness. This valiant and unfortunate *Sebastian*, being thus unhapily taken away, the old Cardinal *Henry* took the reines into his own hands, which he held about a year and a half. In which space many made claim to the succession. The Catholick King *Philip*

the Second put himself formost, being born of *Isabell* the eldest Daughter of *Emanuel*. *John* Duke of *Bragance* challenged the Realm as the right of *Katherine* his Wife, alledging that he was nearer unto the succession, then the Catholick King, being (although a woman) daughter to the said *Edward*, Brother to the said *Isabell*. And that by the fundamental Law of *Portugal*, made in the Convention at *Lamego*, which both Prince and People were sworn to observe; none could challenge the Crown of *Portugal* but himself. That Law excluding the Females from succession to the Crown, if not married to a Native *Portugal*. *Alexander* the Paine of *Parma*, Sonne to *Octavius*

*Octavius Farnese* did pretend it for his eldest Son *Rainucius*, as male, issued from *Mary* the eldest Daughter to the said *Edward*, Sister to the said *Katherine*. *Emanuel Phillibert* Duke of *Savoy*, although Son to *Beatrice*, youngest Sister to the Catholick Kings Mother, and younger then the said King, did not yet leave off his pretentions, but with greater modesty. The peoples pretention was not unconsidered, for that the Issue male of their Kings failing, they pretended the election to belong no them, they grounded it, that women did never succeed; but in an inter-reign a woman was excluded, and *John* the First King of *Portugal* chosen by the people. The pretention of *Katherine de Med-*



*dices* Queen-mother of *France*, was likewise fortified with lively reasons by her Embassadours: the ground was, That when as *Sanches* the Second raigned in *Portugal*, whom they called *Capello* for the habit he used, *Alphonso* his Brother married with *Matilda* then Countesse of *Bulloign* in *Picardy*, and that after by the weakness of *Sanches*, the people with the consent of Pope *Honorius* the Third, called in *Alphonso* to be Tutor and Governour of the Realm, and although at his coming he did but usurp, yet soon after, the King dying without heirs, the Earle did lawfully inherit the Crown, having had before by his *French* Wife some Children, who understanding her Husband to be King, and not

not to return any more to *Bulloign*: she went to him into *Portugal*, but for that *Alphonso* now King did treat a Marriage in *Castile*, to have the Kingdome of *Algarves* in dower, as he after had, she was neither seen nor received by him; The Queens Embassadours therefore inferred, that all the Kings which had succeeded him, and his children, had as bastards unjustly usurped, and that the Kingdome ought to return by direct line, to the heirs of the lawful children of *Alphonso* and the Countesse of *Bulloign*, whom they said to be Queen *Katherine* of *Medices*, Daughter to *Lawrence* of *Medices*, and *Magdalen* of *Bulloign*, the only remainder in direct Line of that house, and heir to

the County, the which although she did not then possesse, being incorporate by the Kings of *France*, as a matter of importance seated upon the limits of *Flanders* and *England*; yet they gave unto the Queen in recompence the Earldome of *Loranguet* which she enjoyed. Lastly, *Anthony*, Prior of *Crato*, son of *Lewis*, who was brother to King *Henry*, sought the Crown, saying he was legitimate; and that this opinion of Bastardie was only fixt and dropt as an Aspercion upon him to put him in an incapacity of intitling himself to the Diadem of *Portugal*. But King *Henry* being desirous to prefer the title of *Katherine* of *Bragance*, pronounced him illegitimate, and

and when he appealed to the Pope, a second sentence passed against him, whereby he was deprived not only of title, but of all honours, and commodities, and banished the Country. After which King *Philip* wrought over King *Henry* to his devotion, by the meanes of his Confessor; corrupted the Nobility with rewards, and promises, by the ministry of the Duke of *Osuna*, and *Christopher de MORA* his Ambassadors; and transported many thousands of old souldiers out of *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Flanders* into *Spain*, 1580. to be ready for all occasions against *Portugal*; which in the year following he had occasion to employ: for King *Henry* dying, and the government of the Realm

Realm by the appointment of the Estates and the King in his life time, being settled in the hands of five Governours; three of them were corrupted by the *Spaniard*; which the Estates mistrusting dissolved; they themselves being likewise devided, the greatest part of the Nobility, with the whole Clergy being for the Catholick King; but the people were violent for *Anthony*: yet the Governours seemed to prepare for war; under which pretence they dispatched all gentlemen of sort which were of the popular faction, as it were unto several charges, who accepted of them, thinking it proceeded from trust, when their intent was to be rid of those, who being present hindered their resolutions;

tions; and yet being absent, could do no good, because they could do nothing but by commission; yea the *Spanish* pistolets, and hope to rise (although by treachery) prevailed so far, as that *Lewis Caesar*, chief Purveyor, sometimes with one let, sometimes with another, expressly hindered the whole current of Affairs. King *Philip* the Second being assisted with these Partisans, though he could not pretend so far as the Duke of *Parma*, as being descended from a daughter whose brother's Heirs must in all reason be preferred before hers: nor as the Duke of *Bragance*, yet to acquire a Kingdom which might joyn the whole Continent of *Spain* together in one hand, for the disinheriting

headinesse, and unskilfulnesse of his enemies : so that he soon conquered the whole Kingdome of *Algarves*, notwithstanding the Pope, (thinking it not convenient in reason of State, that the Catholick King, whose power already was so formidable in *Italy*, should grow more potent by the addition of a new Kingdom, had sent his Legate to exhort him to desist from Armes, offering himself a judge to decide the rights of the Pretendants : but the *Spaniard* being loath to put that to compromise, whereof he was already assured, deceived him with delays so long, untill the Victory was even in his hands. So that the feares of *Anthony* encreased as his hopes decayed: the Duke of *Bragance*, and the

inheriting of all right, caused his Martial favourite the Duke of *Alva*, who was General of the Army to take the field ; who entred the frontiers, and seized upon divers Towns by accord, which the populars hearing of, which were with *Anthony* at *St. Aram*, proclaimed him King that so they might have a head to their confused body. After which *Anthony* repaired to *Lisbone*, and there was sworn, sent the Count of *Vimioso* to *Setuval*, whence he expelled the Governours, who there had intended to admit the *Spanish* Gallies, so that all the places about *Lisbone* were at his devotion. But *Alva* very much prevailed, as well through his own good discipline ; as the inconstancy, headinesse,

the greatest part of the Nobility making their peace with the enemy to their best advantage, no hope of relief remaing from other Countries, ( a foundation built upon succours from the enemies ill willers, being allwaies unsure, since they will not declare themselves, unless their companion be strong : ) and his Army which he had levied, being composed, either of unwilling minds or unable bodies, since all were Mechanicks, Mariners, Slaves, or Religious persons, whose vaunts before the fight did more inflame, then their valour in fight did defend him, whom they had inflamed. Yet such as they were, they banded together under the leading of *Anthony*, *Alcantara* expecting

pecting the Enemy, 1580. where they were put to rout, chased to *Lisbone* walls, and the Suburbs sacked, a thousand *Portugals* being slain in fight, partly in their trenches, and partly at the defence of a Bridge; where they made a valorous resistance. *Anthony* fled to *Viana*, whither he was so sharply pursued by *Zanches d' Avila* Marechal of the field, that in the habit of a mariner. he hardly escaped in a small Boat both captivity from his pursuers, and drowning through the violence of wind and waves. The year 1581. following, he escaped into *France* from *Setuval* in a *Flemish* ship, which he did hire, by the aid of a woman, and a religious person, where he incited the Duke of *Alen-*

ceived the oath of allegiance to himself and *Don Diego* his Sonne from the States of the Kingdome; At this time *Anthony* was armed by the Queen-mother with 60. Sail and 7000. men for the assurance of the Islands and the surprizing of the *Indian* Fleet. under the leading of *Philip Strozzi* and Monsieur *Brisack*; against whom was sent the Marquesse of *Saint Croix* with a strong Army, who joined with the *French* near the Island *St. Michael* in a bloody Fight, wherein *Strozzi* and the Count *Vimioso* were slain, much blood spilt on both sides, but the *French* received the Foil, and yet not so weakned, but that *Anthony* retained the Islands in his devotion, from whence he afterward sailed

202 to annoy the Catholick King in *Brabant*, and the Queen-mother ( who seemed discontented with the *Spaniard*, for interrupting the course of justice by the violence of armes) to assist him with men and munition for the recovery of *Portugal*, and the defence of the *Terceraes*, who stood out in his cause, and had vanquished *Peter de la Baldes* with the losse of 400. of his men who had been sent thither to reduce those *Islands* to the obedience of the King of *Spain*. *Portugal* was now peaceably enjoyed by the Catholick King, who had made his magnificent entry into *Lisbone*, granted a general pardon to all of *Anthony's* faction, excepting the Religious and some few particulars, and received

sailed into *France*, leaving *Emanuel de Silva* Governour behind. After the report of this Victory, the Catholick King imagining his assurance of *Portugal* to be good, departed into *Castile*, leaving Cardinal *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria* Viceroy in his stead, having first received a new oath to his Son *Don Philip*, because *Don Diego* his eldest Son was deceased. But because he meant to make his conquest intire, 1583. The year following he sent the Marquesse of *St. Croix* with a greater Navy then before to the Islands, where 1200. *French* under the leading of Monsieur *du Chattes* being joyned with those *Portugals* which were under *Emanuel de Silva* made a valiant resistance, but being

ing oppressed with so great a number of Enemies, being 10000. trained Soldiers at least: the *French* yielded upon composition, and *Emanuel de Silva* was taken and beheaded. After which victory *Faiole* likewise was reduced to obedience after some small resistance, with the rest of those Islands.

And thus was the whole Kingdome of *Portugal* brought under the power of the Catholick King, with all the dependencies upon that Crown, and continued so for the space of sixty yeares, but was suddenly dispossessed by a Potent Party appearing for *Iohn* Duke of *Bragance* descended from *Edward* the youngest Son of *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, who laid their plot

plot so cunningly and managed it so successfully in his behalf, That the King of *Spain* was sooner dispossessed of the Kingdome of *Portugal* then he heard of any plot or practise set on foot against him.

Now for fuller satisfaction concerning the exclusion of the King of *Spain* out of *Portugal*, it is necessary to relate the particulars of that History.

There hath ever been a certain Antipathy and enmity betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, as great as between the *Spaniard*, and *French*. But since they have been subject to the Kings of *Spain*, they have been so averse from the Government, that the Parish Priests and Preachers at the end of their Mass and Sermons

mons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to say two *Ave Maries*, to the end that it would please our Saviour & the blessed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) of the *Castilians*, expecting alwaies some favourable occasion to make an universal Revolt.

Notwithstanding, in the year 1636, The new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally imposed, that is *Five per Cent.* upon all Estates & Merchandise; which being judged not only very grievous, but also most unjust, gave occasion to all the Southern part of *Portugal* to rise in arms, and had no question set the whole Kingdome on fire, had it not been quencht by the great care of the *Infanta Margareta* of



44 *The History of the*  
of *Savoy*, the King's Aunt, then  
Governess.

The Court of *Spain* observing hereupon the Inclinations of that people to an universal revolt, resolved to use the best meanes to secure it: In the first place, to allure forth the great Duke of *Bragance*, who for Riches, power, number of Tenants, affection of the people, and kindred, was the chief Nobleman not only of *Portugal*, but of all *Spain*, and ( which was more then all ) had an undoubted right to the Crown of *Portugal*, and therefore certainly it was a cruel pity in *Philip* the second, to seize upon this Kingdome, and yet leave the pretender to the Crown, not only alive, but greater and higher then  
ever

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 45

ever he was : It being an infal-  
lible Maxime, That *nothing can*  
*be sufficient to secure his Loyalty,*  
*who hath power enough to justify*  
*disloyalty.* To make sure of the  
Duke, they first offered him the  
Government of *Milan*, which  
he modestly refused, resolving  
not to stirre forth of *Portugal*.  
Hereupon the Count *Olivarez*,  
Duke of *S. Lucar*, was resolved  
to try all wayes imaginable ; to  
which the Rebellion of *Catalo-*  
*n*ia seemed to offer a fit opportu-  
nity for this design; for the Count  
*Olivarez* politickly gave out  
that the King was to go in per-  
son against the *Catalonians* ; and  
therefore that all the Nobility in  
the King's Dominions were to  
appear within four Months at  
*Madrid*, to wait upon the King in  
C this

this Expedition. But the Duke of *Bragance* well knowing the affection of the *Portugals*, and suspicion of the *Castilians*; to the end that he might take off the one, and assure the other, retires himself to his Country-house, there to follow his Hunting; excusing himself to the *Count Olivarez*, that his affairs at present were in so bad a condition, that he could not appear abroad with that splendor and dignity that became a person of Quality; and that he was confident he could do his Majesty better service by staying at home when all the rest of the Nobility were gone forth. This answer much augmented the former suspicions of the *Count Olivarez*; wherefore he resolved to make

use

use of the most exquisite dissimulation that ever he had done in all his life; and because it was a most ticklish affair, an extraordinary caution and subtilty was necessary: First then, the *Count Olivarez* by Letters assures the Duke of *Bragance* he was well satisfied with his reasons, and of his good inclination to his Majesties service. Secondly, to make a shew of true amity, seemed to be very compassionate of what regarded the Dukes Interest. Thirdly, he assured him that the King was very well content that he should continue there, and to testify unto him the confidence and trust was repos'd in him, made him General of all the *Militia of Portugal*, leaving it to his

G 2

choice

choiceto reside in what place he pleased near *Lisbone* ; and to supply his present necessity , sent him sixty thousand Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the *Count Olivarez* appeared to those that saw only the outside of the businesse, so strange and so prejudicial to the Kings interest, that they cryed out, This was the very way to loose all , the rather because by calling back the Duke from his retired life at his Country-house , he was now exposed to the view of the *Lisbonians* , in whose thoughts the house of *Bragance* hath ever been represented as right heir to that Crown, that his presence must needs augment the hopes of the *Portugals* , and new kindle their desires to have a King of their own.

Lastly,

Lastly , That the *Militia* of *Portugal* was put in those very hands that aspired to the Scepter : but this kind of dealing was the *Count Olivarez's* ordinary course, who was oft heard to brag that he gained much more by such counterfeit *Careses*, then with downright threats, It was never *Olivarez's* intention to trust the Duke of *Bragance* , but to carry the businesse so, that the Duke might trust him. And indeed, what greater testimony of confidence could have been imagined, then to send the Duke near *Lisbone*, give him the command of all the Forces, and supply him with monies. All these crafts and subtilties no doubt had been strong enough to have charmed the Dukes spirit , and

to have made him to confide in *Olivarez*, but that the particular acquaintance he had with his dealings, had instructed him to stand upon his guard. In the mean time the *Infanta Margarita* upon whose shoulders all the good and bad events of *Portugal* was like to fall, amazed that these manifest opportunities of Revolt were offered to the Duke, advertised the King thereof by divers Letters, whereunto she received cold answers, full of Riddles and darknesse; the obscurity whereof a little after seemed much greater; For, without giving her any notice, all the *Spaniards* that kept Garrison in *St. Iohn's* Castle, which commanded *Lisbone*, were drawn forth, at a time when the safety

safety and security of the whole Kingdome depended upon the Castles strength, & that strength upon the fidelity of those *Spanish* souldiers; but it was a stratagem wherein consisted the last attempt of *Olivarez* to secure the Duke; and that his cunning might not be discovered, but lie hid for a time, staid 'till Summer, 1640. before he would invite afresh the Duke to come to Court, which he did at length by a large Letter; wherein after ample testimonies of affection, he much commended the Loyalty of the Duke, his vigilancie, and diligence in his Office of General; and the happy effects of his authority over the *Portugals*; then represented unto him the sad condition of the Monarchy

chy, by reason by the disorders of *Flanders*, disasters of *Italy*, and the great preparations of the *Turkes*; but chiefly because of the most powerfull Enemies of the *French*, already entred into *Spain* by the assistance of the *Catalonians*: that the only way to save the Kingdome, was to chase away these last, but that this could not be well effected but by a vigorous assistance of all the *Grandeess of Spain*, of which he was the chief; He might by his presence, and with a good number of his Tenants, give example to others; and that to this end his Majesty expected him every moment, with design to Honour him, & conferre upon him priviledges and dignities of high concernment. Now al-

though

though the Duke of *Bragance* was reputed a man not very well versed in the world, yet he carried himself with so much wisdom and discretion, that after he had supplied the King with a considerable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refused to go in person; but using craft against craft, retired himself to his Country house, so that he might take off a suspicion of jealousy, that he plotted any thing against the State. The Count *Olivarez* in this used all fair meanes, because he saw there was no hope of prevailing otherwise, in so much that by reciprocal dissimulation each of them laboured to give testimony of singular affection and perfect confidence.

C 5

The

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occasions, observing these proceedings, and foreseeing what would be the issue, wrote to the King and to *Olivarez* very urgent letters, protesting that if speedy remedy were not taken, the Kingdome must needs be lost: the King hereunto gave no answer; but Duke *Olivarez* in his Letters useth her like a silly woman, fitter to govern a Family then a Kingdome, bidding her, that if she comprehended not the mysteries of State, at least she should not discover them. In the mean time *Olivarez* sent secret Instructions to *Don Lopez de Ossis*, and *Don Antonio de Oquenda*, after they had relieved *Flanders* with men and money, to put in with his whole Fleet upon the Coast

Coast of *Portugal*; and so soon as the Duke of *Bragance* should come aboard the ships according to the duty of his place, and new office, they should set sail & bring him away to *Cales*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downes* in the year 1639. Hereupon it was thought necessary to weaken the *Portugals* by draining the Kingdome of superfluous humours, and to that end a great number of Souldiers were drawn forth, which inflamed more those ill humours, that had been much stirred by the divers discontents and distaste which generally was taken against *Michael Vasconzellos* cheif Secretary of State, who taking upon him the manage of all affaires, leaving to the

*Infanta.*

*Infanta* only the bear Title of *Vice-Queen*, governed absolutely according to his own will and pleasure, being a man of unsufferable petulancy, and set as Controller of his Mistresses actions: and in *Madrid* the principal affaires of *Portugal* were managed by *Don Diego Suarez*. Father in law to *Vasconzellos*, These, with some other miscarriages, were the true occasions of that general revolt, which was contrived in few dayes, and executed in few houres. For as soon as some of the chief Nobility met privately together: viz. *Don Antonio de Almeyda*, *D. Antonio Dalmada*, *Petrus Mendoza*, *Franciscus de Mello*, and *Georgius de Mello* his brother, all men of Noble extraction

extraction, wise, and well in yeares. They began the discourse of the many grievances, intolerable taxations, pride and arrogancy of the *Castilians* that were Officers of State, in particular of the tyranny of *Vasconzellos*, their liberties violated, their Clergy impoverished, their Nobility destined for slaughter, their Country ruined, and all their Priviledges, engraven upon a Marble pillar, exposed to the publick view, violated and infringed, &c. They began to propound with themselves, how they might find a Remedy for the freeing their Country of those insufferable Thraldomes, and restore it to it's pristine Priviledges. And suddenly they resolved to have the judgement of

*The History of the*  
of *Don Gondicales Couttingo*, an  
ancient, grave, and discreet man,  
and in great esteem and authori-  
ty with the *Portugueses*, and in  
whom they could well confide;  
being alwaies ready both in zeal  
and judgement to shew his love  
to his Country : but at that  
time by infirmity of body forc't  
to keep his chamber. When the  
matter was propounded, he  
presently commended the enter-  
prize, but thought it very diffi-  
cult; therefore advised them to  
secrecy, and to deliberate all oc-  
curencies. They likewise for  
the satisfaction of their consci-  
ences advised with *D. Rodriques*  
*de Cunha*, Archbishop of *Lisbone*,  
concerning the lawfulness of  
this great Affair, whether they  
might prosecute it without sin.

The

The Reverend Bishop at first  
hearing was amazed at such an  
unlook't for a Message. But  
upon some mature thoughts,  
told them, it was true, and he  
could not deny but that the  
Kings of *Spain* had usurped the  
Crown of *Portugal* for some long  
time. But wish't them to be well  
advised, for the *Castilians* were  
watchfull and powerfull. ( It was  
proposed at the same private  
meeting to change it into a com-  
mon wealth; But the Archbishop  
of *Lisbone* with powerful rea-  
sons made abortive that design  
presently at the first motion of it,  
and set their thoughts upon en-  
deavouring to win *John Duke*  
of *Bragance* son to *Theodosius*,  
son to *Katherine*, who was  
daughter to *Edward*, son to *E-*

*manuel*



60 *The History of the*  
*manuel King of Portugal* to ac-  
cept of the Crown.

Now being thus informed  
and satisfied in their judgement  
in relation to the present design,  
they presently agree to send *Don*  
*John Gaston Cotigno* to Duke  
*John*, who went immediately to  
his Highness at his Country  
house at *Villa viciosa*, the Court  
of the Dukes of *Bragance*; and  
there told him of the general  
discontent of the people, of the  
general consent of the Nobility  
and Clergy to receive Him as  
their King; and that the pre-  
sent conjuncture of affaires  
seemed to invite him to em-  
brace without delay so profi-  
table and necessary a design; for  
that now the House of *Austria*  
was at a low ebb, distracted with

Wars

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 61  
Wars on every side, all the forces  
of *Spain* employed against *Ca-*  
*talonia*; that they could not want  
assistance from *France*; and o-  
thers that were jealous of the  
greatnesse of that House; that  
now was the time for him to re-  
cover that right which had been  
so long detained from him and  
his Ancestors; that Fortune sel-  
dome offers a man a Kingdome  
twice; this opportunity being let  
slip, in vain might He hereafter  
hope for the like, or for succour  
from the *Portugals*, when He  
shall be clapt in prison at *Ma-*  
*drid*; that if He would not take  
it upon Him, the whole King-  
dome was resolved to change it  
into a *Republick*, and then He  
should not only be equalized  
with the rest of low condition,  
but

but hated by all, and looked upon as one who refused to be an instrument of his Countries Liberty, and so should be the most unhappy man amongst them.

After a long silence, the Duke told him, he thanked him and the whole Nobility for their affections towards him, but that this was a businesse of such weight, that it required a more mature deliberation; That he knew well, that this was an affair of that kind, that knew no *medium* betwixt the Crown and the Halter.

The next night communicating the whole businesse to his Wife, who was sister to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, a Woman of a Manly courage; fit for such a bold

bold Enterprize; and wavering with himself whether he had better consent to the Nobility, or fly to *Madrid*, his Wife thus briefly spake to him; My Friend, If thou goest to *Madrid*, thou runnest the hazard of losing thy Head; if thou accepteest the Crown thou runnest the same hazard; if then thou must perish, better die nobly at home, then basely abroad: At which words the Duke was so animated, that he came forth of his Closet, and bad one of his Confidants, to wit, *Pinto Ribeiro*, goe and acquaint the Nobility, that he was resolved to undertake the same Enterprize, and run the same hazard with them all; this was in the beginning of *Novemb.* 1640. Whereupon, immediately

ly, (for this business could not suffer delay) the Nobility about Midday dispersed themselves into several places of the City, as they had agreed some amongst the guard of *Swisses*; some towards the lodging of the *Infanta*; some to the *Castle*; others to the *Spanish Fleet* in the Haven, others to the *Spanish Corps de Gard* before the Kings Palace; and others to the Lodgings of *Vasconzellos*: And at the hour appointed, a Pistoll being shot off near the Pallace, the next fell upon the *Swisse* guard; and others hearing of the noise of them fell on in their appointed stations, and made themselves Masters of all in a moment, without killing but one *Swisse* who made resistance, besides *Vasconzellos*,

*zellos*, who was killed in his Chamber, and thrown down out of his window to be a publick spectacle to the people. Others presenting themselves before the *Vice-Queen*, she told them, That if this insurrection had no other aim but to revenge themselves upon *Vasconzellos*, she assured them upon returning to their obedience, to gain a general pardon from the King. But she was answered, That as for their most unjust grievances they had now received satisfaction upon *Vasconzellos*. And that they had no other King but *Don Iohn* the Fourth. Hereupon the cry went all over *Lisbone*, *God save King Iohn*; and from one of the clock till three all shops were shut; but then all were again set open with

so great joy and content of the Citizens, that all rancour and malice set a part, the most inveterate enemies embraced one another with teares of joy. The *Infanta* for more security they removed away from the Palace to the house where anciently the *Infanta's* of *Portugal* were wont to dwell, leaving her some Soldiers to guard her. The Archbishop of *Lisbone* went in solemn procession through the City, and to encourage the people, and fix them the better in their resolutions concerning a new King, made use of one of the nails wherewith Christ was nail'd to the Crosse, which he carried in his hand, thereby authorizing this insurrection with an act of Religion, to intimate to the people,

ple, that all was ordained by the special providence of Heaven, and that in defending the just right and cause of the Duke of *Bragance* & the Liberties of *Portugal*, they should defend the cause of God: To corroborate which conceit, they made use of certain old *Prophecies* and new *Prodigies*, that in the person of this *Duke* was verified a certain apparition of Christ to King *Alphonso* just as he was ready to give battel to the five Kings of the *Moors*, by which he was promised not only victory, but that he and his generations should reign to the *sixteenth* generation, at which his Race should be thought extinct, but should flourish again when it should be least of all thought upon:

on: They made their observations also upon the Day, being the first of *December*, on which day the City was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*, & seized upon by *Philip* the Second, so that it was a day fatal to *Lisbone*. Amongst other prodigies that were given out to keep the common people the better in their loyalty to their new King, one was, that the next day in the chamber where *Vasconcellos* was killed, there were found so great a number of *Bats*, that none could enter into the Room. Also that the plot should be kept secret so long time, ( for it was plotted some weeks before it was executed, ) was reckon'd as a great wonder, that among so many persons of different de-

grees

grees, kindred, age, rich and poor, the design should be kept undiscovered. Another as great a wonder was, that *Lisbone*, a City so wonderfully populous, and the whole Kingdome should at the same time with one universal acclamation accept of the *Duke*; not one person gainsaying, That all the Forts and Castles garrison'd by *Spaniards*, should be delivered up without resistance, and that all the *Spaniards* also should be sent away, and the quiet of the Kingdome settled without the effusion of more blood then of two or three persons. The Marquess *de la Paebla*, kinsman to the Duke *Olivarez*, with some other principal *Spaniards*, were secur'd as Hostages for those *Portu-*

D

gals

70 *The History of the*  
gals that should be found at *Madrid*, or elsewhere in the Catholic King's Dominions. Thursday following the Duke made his entry into *Lisbone*, with the general acclamations of all sorts, crying, *God save King Iohn*, all the Canons discharging, Bells ringing, with Bonfires and Fireworks for three nights following. And the more to gain the peoples affections, divers impositions were taken off, prisoners set at liberty, and Offices conferr'd upon the Race of those whose Ancestors had enjoyed the same under the natural Kings of *Portugal*.

All sorts of Men, Clergy or Lay-men or women, brought in their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to make money for the maintenance

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 71  
nance of this newly recovered Kingdome. The Clergy brought in as a gift six hundred thousand Crowns, the Nobility four hundred thousand, and the people one Million of Gold.

The 15 of *December* the King was sworn, and *January* the 28. following, was declared & confirmed in a general Assembly or Parliament of the Three States, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons of that Kingdome.

The King sent a courteous Complement by some Nobles to the *Infanta Margaret* of *Savoy*, Governess for the King of *Spain*, assuring her of all civill usage befitting a Princess of her quality, desiring her withal to forbear all discourse whereby she

D 2

he might instill into his subjects hearts any opinion prejudicial to his most just and righteous cause. But she notwithstanding, with much boldnesse, after many expressions of thankfulness to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to those Nobles to lay aside all vain hopes, and return to their true allegiance, not doubting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already passed; nor is any *Rhetorick* powerful enough to perswade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he was proclaimed King, affecting alwaies a plain Garb and sober Diet, often saying, that great personages ought to be affable, and that any clothes become them, and any Diet nourisheth

nourisheth them; he was very active of body, few there were that could outrun him; and indeed *he hath run well that hath recovered a Crown*. He had by his wife the sister of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, many sons & daughters.

Thus was the Kingdome of *Portugal*, the best pearl in the King of *Spain's* Crown, utterly lost. It is for wealth, power and commodity of situation, above all other that Kings Dominions; lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerfull at Sea. With it returned all the *Tercera* Islands, all the *East Indies*, all upon the coast of *Africa*, but onely one Town called *Ceuta*, which was the only place that belonged to the *Portugal*

Kings, that was now in the hand of the *Spaniard*.

Immediately Embassadours were dispatched into *England* and *Holland*, but chiefly into *Catalonia*, to offer all aide and assistance possible. The news of the general Revolt of *Portugal* strook a general Sadnesse in all the Court at *Madrid*, onely the *Conde Duke* came laughing to the King (some would thereby collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new laws) and demanded of his Majesty *las Albricias*, as they call it, A reward for bringing of good news: for that his Majesty was now absolute over *Portugal*, (the People having forfeited all their Priviledges by their Rebellion) and

and lawfull Owner of all the Estate of the Duke of *Bragance*, and all the Nobles his followers, to dispose amongst his Loyal Subjects: Although others imagined with more reason, that the *Conde Duke* inwardly resented that businesse more then any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it.

However the *Castilians* were not idle to bring to passe their designs, although their Military forces were at present far enough engag'd in the wars with *Catalonia*, *France*, and in *Flanders*; for secretly they dealt underhand with a Marquess of *Portugal* affected to the *Castilian* faction, & an Archbishop, who re-



sented not the Duke of *Bragance*, while Duke, and much lesse now, being proclaimed King, who conspired together, and first added to their Counsels the son of the said Marques and the Nephew of the Archbishop, as also one who had been formerly servant to *Vasconzellos* the late Secretary, and a *Jew* who had formerly lived in *Spain*; and four others, who, very vainly conceited they could turn the wheel of Fortune for the *Spanish* Advantage, (although they could not be so blind as not to perceive the general content, which the Nobility, Clergy and Commons, did take in the enjoynment of their new King, and newly regained Priviledges and Liberties,) And to

to that end they laid their Plot to destroy the King, and bring both the Nobility and people of *Portugal* into extream slavery, which was to be performed as followeth: They appointed the first day of *August*, in the night to set the King's Pallace on fire, and in the tumult with pistols to kill the King, his wife and children; and that some *Spaniards* should be ready in the height of this hurliburly to seize on *Lisbone*. It is thought that the King was certified of this Plot on Thursday the 25 of *July*. But yet to shew to the world how well he could conceal things, and declare his wisdom. It is not known to this day by what meanes he had notice of it. But he very wisely took no notice,

78. *The History of the*  
tice, but ordered the Trained  
Bands to exercise their Armes on  
a prefixt day, and the same day  
called in the morning a general  
Counsel, and with his own  
hands wrote several letters,  
wherein he gave to every parti-  
cular man, in whome he had  
a sure confidence, a charge  
not to open those Letters; but  
just at such an hour, viz. at one  
of the clock, and to do as was  
therein commanded. So every  
man as he had instructions took  
so many of the Train'd Bands as  
was necessary, and at the same  
instant all the complotters were  
seized on; and being examined  
and condemned, a Scaffold was  
built in the great Market place of  
*Lisbone* called *Rocio*, and the  
Marquess and the Archbishop  
were

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 79.

were beheaded; the rest were  
hanged, being a just punishment  
for their treachery.

This plot thus discovered and  
prevented, the Count *Olivarez*  
fell on new projects; but it hap-  
pen'd to him as to others who  
depend much upon their own  
wit and policy, that he was ruin'd  
by the weight of his own Coun-  
sels as afterwards may appear.

Now because ther are so ma-  
ny things worthy of considera-  
tion in the rise and Fall of this  
great Person, who had the sole  
managery of the Kingdome of  
*Portugal* for the King of *Spain*, I  
thought fit for entertainment of  
the Reader, to annex briefly  
some particulars for that end,

*Don Iasper de Guzman* son of  
*Don Henry Count de Olivarez*,  
was

was born in *Rome*, and drew his first breath in the *Palace of Nero*.

Being the third Son of his Family; He betook himself to the study of the Law at *Salamanca*, where he was Corridor with three Learned persons for a Prebendary at *Sevill*, which he obtained. Not long after coming to Court at the time when *Don Balthazar Zuniga* was in favour with *Philip* the third upon the fall of the house of *Lerma*, he easily crept into the favour and familiarity of *Philip* the fourth, then *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humour, became absolute Master of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him absolute Monarch of *Spain*.

To assure himself in this height  
of

of Honour and Power, he held at a distance from his Majesty the Princes of the blood; particularly Prince *Philibert de Savoy*, and it is believed, that jealous of the vivacity and Nobleness of spirit, which began to shine in the *Infanta don Carlos* (who was idolized by the *Spaniards*) he hastened his death. As for the Cardinal *Infanta Don Ferdinando*, he speciously pretended that it was necessary he should be employed in the Warres of *Germany*, and afterwards in the government of *Flanders*. He likewise sent most of the *Grande*s & persons whose parts or power gave any occasion of jealousy to him, to Employments far from the Court; thereby so powerfully suppressing the worth

of

of all other, that none being left to oppose him, he beame the sole arbitrator of the monarchy, & absolute Master of his Masters will.

As for the *Queen* whom the Laws of God and man forbad to be separted from her Husband; she was kept in such awe and subjection by the Dutches of *Olivarez*, her first Lady of Honour, that though she had the Title and out-side of a Queen, she was little better than a slave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing necessary to propagate the *Species*.

It will not be denied but that he had most rare endowments for a Minister of State; for the zeal and passion he had for to

Ag

Aggrandize his Master and his Dominions knew no bounds; He gave himself wholly to the transaction of publick Affairs; insomuch that he would not allow himself one hour of Recreation; He was the declared Enemy of all presents, not suffering any of his servants to sell his Favour, or their Credit with him: But on the contrary spent of his own Revenues for the service of the King; professing that all he had was devoted to the publick good, and that he did nothing but to augment the grandeur of the King, and to serve the State. Yet some that would seem to see farther then vulgar eyes, say, That the reason why he received no presents, was, because he conceived that to be the

the only way to continue in favour; and that by other waies, being as covetous as cruel, he found out the true secret of heaping up treasure, without appearing ambitious. To this end he got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood, which were worth to him 40006. Crowns *per annum*; made himself great Master of the King's Wardrobe; Master of the Horse; and Great Chancellour of the *Indies*; which three offices were worth to him 200000. Crowns *per annum*; but much more considerable were the vast summes received from the *Indies*; for when the Fleet set sail from *Sevil* and *Lisbone*, he caused to be shipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyl  
 Custome

Custome free, which he sent from his County of *Olivarez*; and selling the same in the *Indies* at four times their worth in *Spain*, caused the Monies to be employed in Spices, Jewels, Indigoes, &c. which are at a low price, but of great value in *Europe*; so that without cozening the King, he did this way gain many Millions, which Wise men perswade themselves were never spent in the King's service.

As for his zeal to augment his Master's greatnesse; some are of opinion, That the excess of so eminent a Virtue was in him a Vice, which produced great Mischeifs; for he was so passionate in the pursuance of that designe, that he feared not to discontent the People, the Nobility

bility; the Princes, the Queen her self, so he might content the King, and carry on his design.

This blind Passion carried him away so far, as to endeavour to abolish in *Spain* divers privileges and Liberties, to the end he might render the King more absolute over his Subjects: He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Medi-annats*, an invention of his own, which was the payment of half a years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed; also by abasing and raising the value of Coin, an intollerable grievance to the Subjects; and by many other Impositions, raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the

the first ground of the total Revolt of the *Catalonians*, who together with the people of *Arragon*, had so great Priviledges and Liberties, that they passed rather for a people recommended then subject to the Kings of *Spain*; whence it hath ever been *Ar-  
canum Imperii* amongst the Kings of *Spain* to endeavour to infringe those Priviledges that rendred suspicious the Loyalty of those people: Insomuch, that in all the Wars with *France*, the Kings of *Spain* durst not suffer their Armies to march that way. Those of *Arragon*, in that notable business of *Don Antonio Perez*, were, by *Philip* the second, not without much craft and force, brought into absolute subjection: but the *Catalonians* continued

nued stedfast in the maintenance of their Priviledges, and very difficult to be reduced to such subjection; because being borderers upon *France* by sea and land, they could commodiously receive thence assistance or succour. Neverthelesse the zeal of the said Duke put him upon that attempt; so that at a Parliament holden at *Barcellona*, the cheif City of *Catalonia*, the jealous *Catalonians* took no small distast that the Duke endeavoured to invade their Priviledges, by not suffering their Commissioners to be covered in his presence, which had used to be covered in the King's presence. After this the Duke proceeding in the like attmpts to diminish their Priviledges, and yet to keep

keep them in obedience, quartered Souldiers upon them after the fashion of *Lombardy*; but the *Catalonians* not being able to endure the insolence of their Souldiers, took Arms, killed and drave away their Souldiers, killed also their vice-Roy, the *Comde di Coloma*, and put themselves under the protection of the *French*. Thus was lost the most populous part of all *Spain*, a Countrey above 800. miles in compass, and the only Countrey of all *Spain*, wherein is to be found all materials necessary for making and rigging ships: The Castles, Mannors, Villages, great Towns, and Cities stand so thick, that they seem rather one continued City then a Province.

To this may be added the inexpressible

expressible losse of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, with all the dependencies upon that Crown in the East and West *Indies*, *Africa*, and *Tercera* Islands, by the miscarriage of the Count *Olivarez* in discontenting that Nation; which hath been before related.

Also the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, whose sister was now Queen of *Portugal*, with some other discontented Nobles of *Andaluzia* resolved to Canonize all *Andaluzia*, and the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to be Head thereof. But the Duke *Olivarez* by his cunning extinguished this fire in the Birth; for with much sweetnesse and fair words he drew the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to *Madrid*, and secured his person; and sent another

Go-

Governour with such Instructions, that he satisfied or terrified all turbulent spirits.

These many disasters one upon the neck of another, awaked the Court of *Spain*, and so startled them, that they now began to double their diligence and circumspection, insomuch that the Councel of State sat constantly morning and evening, to provide against the many storms that threatned on every side.

Nevertheless the Count *Olivarez* cast all the miscarriages in *Portugal* upon the *Infanta*; and laboured as much as possibly he could to hinder her from coming to Court, least she should justify herself, and cast a foul blot upon his Reputation; therefore she being sent out of *Portugal*,



gal, was by *Olivarez* meanes confined in *Estremadura*, and afterwards at *Ocania* near *Madrid*, where she was not allowed necessities; which made her at length privately fly away to *Madrid*.

Besides the *Infanta*, he had also much discontented the chief Heads of the *Grandeas* of *Spain*; the house of *Lerma*, the house of *Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Ferrandino*, the Duke of *Hijar*, the Dukes of *Maqueda*, *Lemos*, *Fuentealida*, *Altamirre*, &c. All either ruined or disgraced by the Dyke's meanes. Onely the *Conde de Monterey*, and the *Marquess de Leganes* were thought worthy by *Olivarez* to have part in the Government; two men of mean ex-

traction

traction & Fortune, but by their prodigious exactions (for which they were called *los dos Ladrones* the two Thieves) were raised to incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of *Spain* were so much incensed, that they all withdrew themselves from Court none waighting upon the King at Table, at Chappel, nor in Hunting; so that *Olivarez* now was said to be sole Servant, as sole Master of his Catholick Majesty.

The favour of this Count *Olivarez*, Duke of *St. Lucar*, (which had continued twenty two yeares) had cast so deep roots in the heart of the King, that all the world believed it to be as immoveable as the old Oak that resistes all storms; and

E that

that it was never to be shaken, neither by the Winds of Envie, nor the Whirlwinds of Persecution, nor yet by the Tempests which often arise in Kings Courts.

The maine motives to the disgrace of this Duke, were the unfortunate successes of the Monarchy of *Spain*, whilst he had the managing thereof. In the losse of *Ormuz*, *Goa* and all those othervast Dominions in the East *Indies*, the losse of *Brafile* and the *Terceras* Islands, of the Kingdome of *Portugal* and the Principality of *Catalonia*, of *Rassilion*, and a part of *Burgundy*; of *Hesdin* and *Arras* in *Flanders*, of divers strong Towns in *Luxemburg*, of that most important Place *Brisach*: The impoverishment

ment and almost ruine of the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and Dutchy of *Milan*, the losse of above two hundred ships at sea: the extorting from the Subject by first Fruits, &c. All these things laid together made the world desire by his fall to see the rise of the Monarchy, and by his disgrace to set up the reputation of the King, and reformation of the State.

But desires effect little, there must be vigorous endeavours to remove such a favourite, with a resolution to ruine or be ruined, no *medium* there; When none other durst venture to hang the bell about the Cat's neck, it was undertaken by the Queen.

It happened that the King going in person to his Army in

*Catalonia*, the Queen was left Governesse at *Madrid*, where she had opportunity to make known her rare qualities and endowments; for abating the austere gravity of the *Spaniard*, and mixing it with the courtesie of the *French*; she oft visited the souldiery about *Madrid*, discoursed with the Captains, took order for their pay, encouraged them to serve faithfully the King, caused Justice to be administred with integrity, gave often audience to all sorts, discontented none in the raising of monies, and in all affaires behaved herself with such an heroick discretion, that all men esteemed her the most deserving Queen that ever *Spain* had: the fame of her merit, that had been buried so many

many yeares, arrived to the King's ear at his return to *Madrid*, where she took occasion to speak of the Interest of the Monarchy, of the losse of Kingdomes and ruine of Armies, the want of money, the continual complaints of subjects: and that the King might not imagine she spake in opposition to the Duke, she authorized all with the testimonies of some of the principal Ministers of State, who had already agreed to second her so soon as she had broken the ice; amongst whom was the Count *de Castriello*, who was the more forward herein, not onely because he was a lover of the *Publick*, but also because he was brother to the Marquess *de Carpio* who marryed the Dukes sister,

ster, whereby he had *Don Lewis de Haro* ( the present favourite ) who was the only nephew of the Duke, yet disinherited by him to the end that he might advance his bastard.

The King considering their discourse, began to be perswaded at length that if the Duke had any longer the managery of the State all would come to ruine; hereupon every day abateing the fervour of his affections towards him, he would sometimes reproach the Duke, that he was ill informed, and sometimes that he was a most unfortunate man: The Duke fore-seeing his declination, demanded leave to retire himself from the Court; whereto the King answered coldly, my Lord, we ought  
both

both of us to devise some remedy for these misfortunes. In the mean time it was noised abroad that the favour of the Duke was so shaken that one shock more would down with it to the ground; all men blessing and commending the Queen, crying that the *Isabels* were ever fortunate to the Monarchy of *Spain*. *Isabel* of *Portugal*, wife of King *John* the 2<sup>d</sup>. overthrew the insolent favour of *Alvarez de Luna*. & discharged her husbands Kingdome of the tyranny of that favourite. *Isabella* of *Castile* demonstrated to *Ferdinand* her Husband, that in the King's Court, the King's favourite ought to be none but the Queen; that the Subjects were born only to obey, and the King to com-

mand. Lastly, that the happy removal of this most puissant favourite could be hoped from no other hand but of *Isabella de Bourbon*. *When a Tree is falling, every one cries down with it.* A Lady that was once the King's Nurse, *D. Anna de Guevera*, partly out of zeal to the King's service, & partly to be revenged on the Dutchess, as the King was to pass by night from his lodgings to the Queens, she put her self in the passage, casting her self at the King's feet, and having protested that she was not there to demand any grace at his Majestie's hands, but to render to the Crown of *Spain* the greatest service that it could receive ; she said that her motherly affection enforced her to discover to his Majesty, what perhaps

perhaps many others durst not for humane respects. The King giving her leave to speak freely, she represented unto him the general affliction of his people, the calamity of his Kingdomes, the abuses committed in his Revenues, the many losses on every side, and the sad condition of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; shewing him, that these evils were the judgements of God upon him, for suffering the Government of his Kingdomes which God had appointed for him onely, to continue in the hands of another : that now it was high time that his Majesty should be out of his minority, and at least that he would have compassion on the Prince his Son, who ran an hazard to be simple King of *Castile*,

or lesse; concluding, that if she had offended his Majesty by her liberty of speech, she was ready to receive punishment, being well content, having given her milk for the good of her King, to sacrifice her blood for the good of the Realmes of her Prince. The King having hearkned unto her with much attention, answered *Haveis hablado verdades*, You have told me the truth.

After this appears upon the Stage (for perfecting the Catastrophe of the Dukes Tragedy) the *Infanta Margarita de Savoy* Dutchesse of *Savoy*, late vice-Queen in *Portugal*, who had been so roughly handled by the Duke both before and after her leaving *Portugal*, being secretly come from O-

*cania*

*cania*, where she had been in a manner confined, and arrived at Court, the Duke did his utmost to debarre her audience with the King, and to discredit her in the Counsel of State. Nevertheless the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings, and took order that she should have opportunity to speak with the King for two houres space.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her safe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after so great sufferings, she might once more appear in the presence of his Majesty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errours of others, made a brief Relation of all things past in *Portugal*, making it appear that she was innocent, and

104 *The History of the*  
and that the losse of *Portugal* was  
to be attributed to the careles-  
nesse and negligence, if not to  
the intention of the Duke. The  
Queen in the mean time failed  
not to help out the *Infanta* in all  
her discourse, which left so deep  
an impression in the heart of the  
King, that it may truly be said,  
That the mortal wound was gi-  
ven that very day to the favour  
of the Duke. To dispatch him  
the sooner, it was represented  
to the King what little respect  
the *Grandees* bare now to his  
Majesty, not waiting upon him  
as they were wont, but all re-  
tiring themselves. The King  
asked the Marquess of *Carpio*  
what was the reason hereof?  
Who replied, That being little  
accounted off by the Duke, they  
judged

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 105  
judged it more meet to forbear  
the services they owed his  
Majesty, then to lie under the  
suspition of the Duke, and to  
give him occasion by their re-  
sidence at Court, to make them  
feel the effects of his jealousy.  
To help forward, there hapen-  
ed a memorial accident in *Se-*  
*govia*, where six men masked,  
entring by force into the Go-  
vernour's house, who imagin-  
ing them to be Robbers, offered  
them money, and all that he had,  
so they would not defile his  
Wife, and defloure his Daugh-  
ters: One of them answered,  
That they were not come to  
rob him, but to serve the King,  
and delivering a paper into his  
hands, told him, that if he would  
save his Life, he should go im-  
mediately

mediately to *Madrid*, and present this Writing, not to the Duke, but to the King himself, that it contained affaires very secret, and of great importance to the State, and to the service of his Majesty; and would not depart till they saw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatening to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a subject, and as a Minister of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and so was sent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumstances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudicial to the Duke.

At this time the Marquess of *Grana*, Ambassadour in *Madrid* for the Emperour having received

ceived a letter from the Emperour to the King, that the affairs of the House of *Austria* grew every day worse and worse, so that if speedy order were not taken, all would be ruined. He presently communicates the same to the *Queen*, together with his instructions, that he had a part, of what he should doe therein, and so had audience of the King; where it may well be imagined with what violence he prest the affaires against the favourite.

To all these, this also was none of the least, that the Prince *Don Balthazar Carlos*, the onely Son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers



Officers and servants given him after the manner of Princes; whereas at the same time one of the King's base sons of the same age had a Court formed him, was declared *Generalissimo* of *Portugal*, Prince of the *Sea*, and Grand *Prior* of *Castile* for the Order of *Malta*, and named *Don Iohn de Austria*, and had the Marquess of *Castanieda* given him for his Governour; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don Iohn* was begotten upon a Woman of base Extraction, called *la Chalderona*, a *Comedian*, not handsome, but of extraordinary pleasantness; who is since made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though

though he be quite of another complexion.

At length the King being solicited by the Queen, formed a List of the Servants that were to serve the *Prince* in his Court now to be erected, because He was of the Age of Fourteen yeares; giving notice to the *Duke* that provision might be made of all things necessary for a Court,

The *Duke* took the List and changed a great number in the same, which displeased the King extremely, having been before, for other reasons, sufficiently moved.

After, the *King* spake of the *Princes* Lodgings, desiring to know the *Duke's* Opinion; who answered, *That his Highnesse would be very well in the Lodgings*

110     *The History of the*  
*Lodgings of the Infanta Cardi-*  
*nal deceased : But why , my*  
*Lord ( replyed the King ) will*  
*not He be better in those Lodg-*  
*ings you are in at present , which*  
*are the very Lodgings that*  
*my Father and I had being*  
*Princes ?* The Duke was with  
this struck dumbe , perceiving  
well that his disgrace drew near:  
For that very evening his Ma-  
jesty wrote him a Billet with his  
own Hand , whereby he forbad  
him to meddle any more in the  
Government ; the Duke read  
this Billet without any disturb-  
ance, resolving not to discharge  
his minde, but to his wife only,  
to whom he sent the Note by a  
Post to *Loeches*.

Next day she came weeping  
to her Husband ; and after two  
houres

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 111  
houres discourse went to speak  
with the King , who soon dis-  
patcht her. The same day she  
cast her self with Tears at the  
Queen's feet, beseeching her to  
intercede for them; The Queen  
also gave her a short answer,  
*What God, the people , and evil*  
*successes have done, the King nor*  
*I can undoe.* This businesse was  
not known to any but *Don Lewis*  
*de Haro* , of whom the King  
made use to talk with the Duke  
about some secret affaires. This  
*Don Lewis de Haro*, is Nephew to  
the Duke, but so hated by him,  
that lately his mother dying,  
who was sister to the Duke , he  
would not once send to visit  
him; notwithstanding *Don Lewis*  
carried himself so Nobly, that  
casting himself at the Kings feet,  
he

he beseeched him that in regard the Duke's removal was irrevocable, it would please his Majesty that it should be done with as little diminution of his Honour, as the Justice of his Majesty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke should continue three dayes in his *Palace*; that he should assist at the Councels and assemblies, and give Audience for his particular affairs.

The same day the King sent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the King's Lodgings at his pleasure; but he sent to demand Audience of the King, which He granted him in publick before the *Patriarch*, and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; where he spake more then a quarter

quarter of an hour (But the King seemed to be careless of what the Duke said) and having made an end, went immediately into a *Iunta*, where he shewed himself as rigorous as ever; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries, that they said afterwards one to another, *What the Devil aileth the Count? He hath handled us like Scullions.* Finally that evening being St. *Anthones* day, the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the *Palace*: And the next morning being *Sunday*, the joy was so universal, that had it not been a little curb'd by the fear that men had, that the Duke by his craft would regain the King's favour, there would have been publick Bonfires; however all that day the

the Fruiterers and Baker, threw their Wares to those that would have them, without taking any money, to testifie their excesse of joy and contentment.

*Monday* the King, Queen Prince, *Infanta*, and Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, paſſing all in one Coach towards the *Carmelites*, a great multitude of people followed, crying, *God ſave the King for what he hath done; let the King live, and the ill government die.* There arrived alſo an infinite number of people to participate of the common joy which was taken for the diſgrace of the Duke.

*Tuesday* the Dutcheſs with extraordinary ſubmiſſivenesſ, attempted again to make an accommodation, but all in vain, whereat

whereat the Duke was ſo enraged againſt the Queen, whom he looked upon as the ſole cauſe of his diſfavour, that as ſoon as the King was departed to go to the *Eſcurial*, he carried himſelf in the Counſels and Junta's in ſuch a manner, that he made the world believe he was yet to ſtay; which not only cooled the general joy, but amazed the Queen ſo greatly, that that night ſhe wrote a moſt preſſing Letter to the King concerning him.

*Thursday* evening, the King returning towards *Madrid*, asked whether the Duke was retired, it was answered, No. The King in a chaſe turning to *Don Lewis de Haro*, ſaying, *What doth the man ſtay for to be thruſt out?* here-upon the Duke ſeeing no more hopes

hopes left, prepared himself to be gone.

*Friday* about one of the clock afternoon, he departed not without much artifice; For as the Coaches with six Horses waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchen, and put himself into an ill favoured Coach drawn with four Mules, where having drawn the Curtains, and placed himself between two Jesuits, as if he had been going to execution, he took his way by the street of *Atocha*, at the same time that his Family in his velvet Coaches passed the ordinary way, where they were met with a company of Boyes, that thinking the Duke was there, discharged a shewre of stones at the

the Coaches; but being shewn that the Duke was not there, they ceased; so that the Duke by this subtilty arrived safe at *Loeches*, a place whereof he had the Royalty.

Now the consequences of this disgrace of *Olivarez*, are many, and those very remarkable. In the first place, the King recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly lost.

The next consequence was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favourites of the said Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which *Olivarez* resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a business of that strange and extraordinary

dinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The Count *Olivarez* being at *Madrid*, twelve yeares before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna Marguerita Spinola*, whose Father was a *Genoway*, and Mother a *Spaniard*. This Lady, *Don Francisco de valeasar*, *Alcalde* of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Iudicature in *Spain*, although he had a wife, maintained at his own charges with profuse presents and Jewels, and kept her wholly to himself. At length *Olivarez* with much difficulty, got a share in her also and she soon after had a Son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt but to be the son of the *Alcalde*, who neverthe-

less

less understanding that others had a finger in the Pye as well as himself, took no affection to, nor care of the child; so he was brought up idely by the mother until the age of 18. yeares; at which time his mother dying, and he finding himself without Father or Mother, went boldly to the *Alcalde*, and besought him to declare him his son, that so he might not be exposed to the world without Father and without Name; protesting that he would never lay claim to any thing, but only under the name of *Valeasar*, he would get his living with his Sword. The *Alcalde* wholly uncertain that he was his child, would not be induced to declare thus, till upon his death bed, and then rather

F 2.

out

out of charity, then belief that he was his son. So then by the name of *Iulian Valeasar* he went first into the *Indies*, where for some Roguery he was condemned to be hanged; but because the vice-King there was a great friend to the *Alcalde*, he gave him his pardon. Thence he went into *Flanders* and *Italy*, where he served as a common Souldier, but was very debauch't and of rude behaviour. In the mean time *Olivarez* having no further hope of children, sent to search out this vagabond *Valeasar*, who he remembred was born at the time that he had to do with his mother; but before *Valeasar* could be found, he had married *D. Isabella de Azueta*, a common Strumpet; nevertheless *Novemb-*  
*ber*

*ber* 1641. to the astonishment of all men, *Olivarez* owned him for his son, and declared him so by a publick act by the good will and pleasure of his Majesty, wherein he names him, *Don Henry Philippe de Guzman*, heir apparent of the Count de *Olivarez*, and of the Dutchy of *Saint Lucar*, so soon as it shall please his Majesty in acknowledgement of his services, to make him a *Grande* of *Spain*; because the Title of *Duke* in *Castile* is not given but to those that may stand covered in the King's presence.

*Olivarez* advertized all Ambassadors and *Grande*s hereof; to the great displeasure of all his Family and kindred, then resolves to marry him with one of the principal Ladies of *Spain* :

To

To which end he cast his eye upon the first Lady of the Court, *Donna Iuana de Valasco*, daughter to the Constable of *Castile*, who for Nobleness of blood is not to be equalled by any the Subjects of that Kingdome. For he shews in the Armes of his Predecessors, five Royal Quarters. To Accomplish this match, it was necessary to annul the former marriage by an order from *Rome*; which, notwithstanding the Protests of the woman, was solemnly broken. In pursuance whereof *Olivarez* treated for a match with the said Lady, and in spite of her Father and kindred, obtained her for his Bastard. And here one might observe the base spirits of Flatterers, for all the *Grandeess*, all the Nobility of the

the Court, all Officers of State, went to give *Don Henry* joy of his Marriage, treating him by the Title of *Excellency*, and giving him respect fitter for a King than a subject. In the mean time he became so ridiculous a personage in his carriage, that not being accustomed to such Ceremonies, he fell into great absurdities; which made some *Italians* say, that *Don Henry* acted a Clown in the habit of a King.

A Palace was provided for *Don Henry*, and he received the habit of *Alcantara*, with a Commanderie of ten thousand Crownes, and was declared Gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, with promise to have the Charge of President of the *Indies*, and all to make way to be Gover-



Governour to the Prince; for which purpose the Prince was kept under the government of the Dutchesse of *Olivarez*, and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accustomed time. Now the hatred was so general and so great against *Don Henry*, who could not forbear his base carriage and behaviour, that the people sang publicly,

*Harry, a Man of two Names  
and two Wives; a Son of two Fa-  
thers and two Mothers. The  
Devil take him that owns thee.*

Upon the fall of the Count *Olivarez*, *Don Henry* immediately lost the Title of *Excellency*, his great train, and the King's favour; and from a great Idol became a Man of Clouts; scorned by all men.

The

The Constable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But some Nobles, with whom he advised thereof, told him that he had better forbear such an attempt; for the former Marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adultresse, whereunto he answered, I had rather *Donna Juana* were taken for my daughter and a whore, then chaste and a wife of such a base Fellow.

Not long after *D. Henry* died without issue, and his Father the Count *Olivarez* of grief ended his dayes, at the House where he was confined. *The one ended like a Comet after a great blaze for a short time; The other like a Candle, after a long time in a snuff.*

The Genealogie of the **KINGS** of  
**P O R T U G A L.**

Anno **1099** **H**enry of Lorrain, Nephew  
to the Earl of Burgundy,  
born at Beçanson, married Teresa, the  
Daughter of Alphonso the 6. King of  
Castile, and Leon and Zimena, a most  
virtuous Lady his Wife; with whom he  
had in Dowry the Earldome of Portu-  
gal, and governed with great honour  
and renown

12. Yeares

**1139.** I. Alphonso, Henry his Son  
governed as Earl of Portugal 28. years,  
and was this year honoured with the  
title of King of Portugal, by the So-  
veraigns of Castile and Leon, for his  
gallant demeanour shown in the Battel  
of Ourique, where five Mahumetan  
Kings with an Army of 400000 men,  
were by his valour and conduct over-  
thrown; and the same Title confirmed  
on him by Alexander the 6. Pope, and  
reigned King

45 Y.

**1184.** II. Sanches the first son of  
Alphonso Henry reigned

28 Y.

**1212.** III. Alphonso the 2. son of  
Sanches

11.

**1223.** IV. Sanches 2. called Capel-  
lo, son of Alphonso 2.

34

**1257.** V. Alphonso the 3. called  
the Brave; Brother of Sanches 2.

22

**1279.** VI. Dennis the son of Al-  
phonso 3.

48

**1325.** VII. Alphonso 4. the son of  
Dennis

32

**1357.** VIII. Pedro, called the cru-  
el, son of Alphonso 4.

10

**1367.** IX. Ferdinando the son of  
Pedro, the last King of the lawfull  
issue of Henry of Lorain

18

**1384.** X. John, called of good Me-  
mory; the base son of Pedro, married  
Philippa Daughter to John Duke of  
Lancaster

48

**1433.** XI. Edward the son of John,  
and of the Lady Philip of Lancaster,

5.

**1438.** XII. Alphonso the 5. son of  
Edward

43

**1481.** XIII. John 2. son of Al-  
phonso 5

14

**1495.** XIV. Emanuel the Nephew  
of Edward, by his son Ferdinand Duke  
of Visio

26

1521.

1521. XV. John 3. *son of Emanuel* 38

1557. XVI. Sebastian *the Nephew of John 3. by his son Don John, who was unfortunately slain in the field of Alcazar in Africa* 21

1578. XVII. Henry *the Cardinal, son of King Emanuel, the last of the male issue of Henry of Lorain* 2

1580. XVIII. Philip *the 2. of Spain, & first of Portugal, son of Charles King of Castile, & the 5. Emperour of that name, and of the Lady Isabel his wife; Daughter of Emanuel* 18

1598. XIX. Philip *the 3. of Spain, and 2. of Portugal*

1621. XX. Philip *the 4. of Spain, and 3. of Portugal; during his Reign.*

1640. XXI. John *Duke of Bragance, son of Theodos. son of Kath. Daughter of Prince Edw. son of Emanuel King of Port. was in the year 1640. proclaimed King by the Title of Iohn the 4. King of Portugal, Algarves, Africa, Arabia, India, Brasil, & the Isles of Terceras, &c*

1656. XXII. Alphonso *the 6. now King of Portugal.*